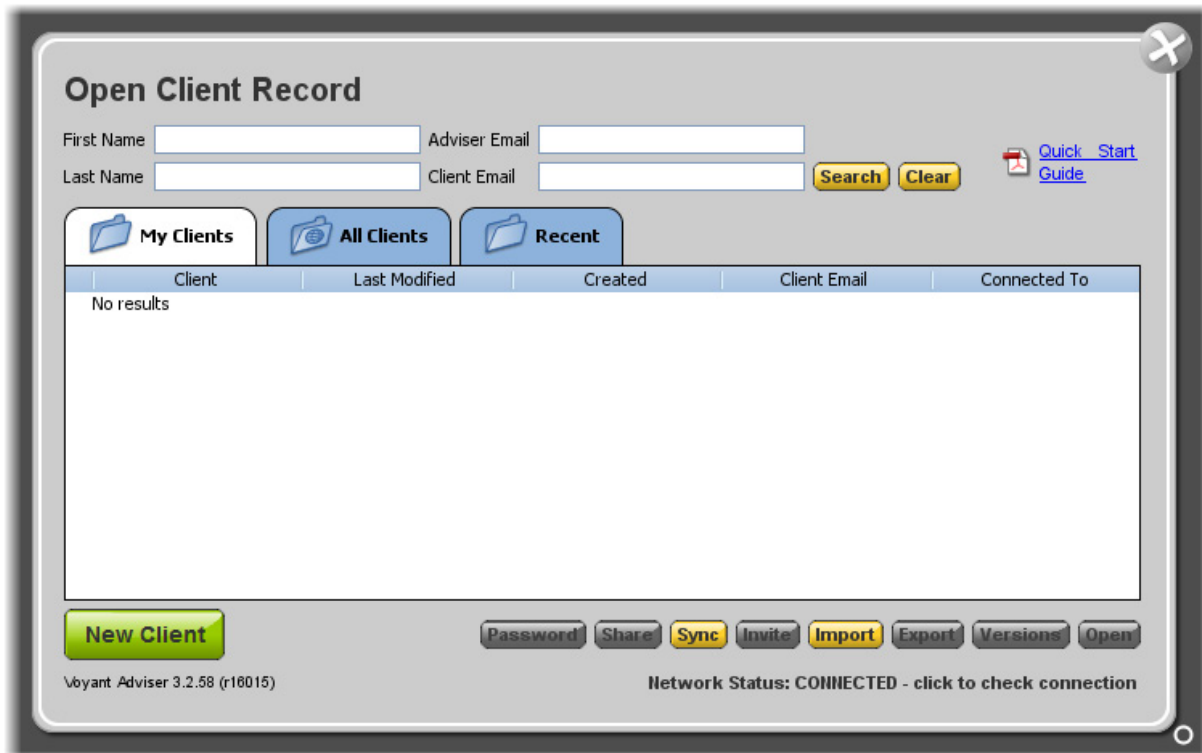


Create a New Client Case File - The Open Client Record Dialogue

After opening Voyant and signing in, the **Open Client Record** dialogue will then display. This is where you can open existing client files or create new ones.



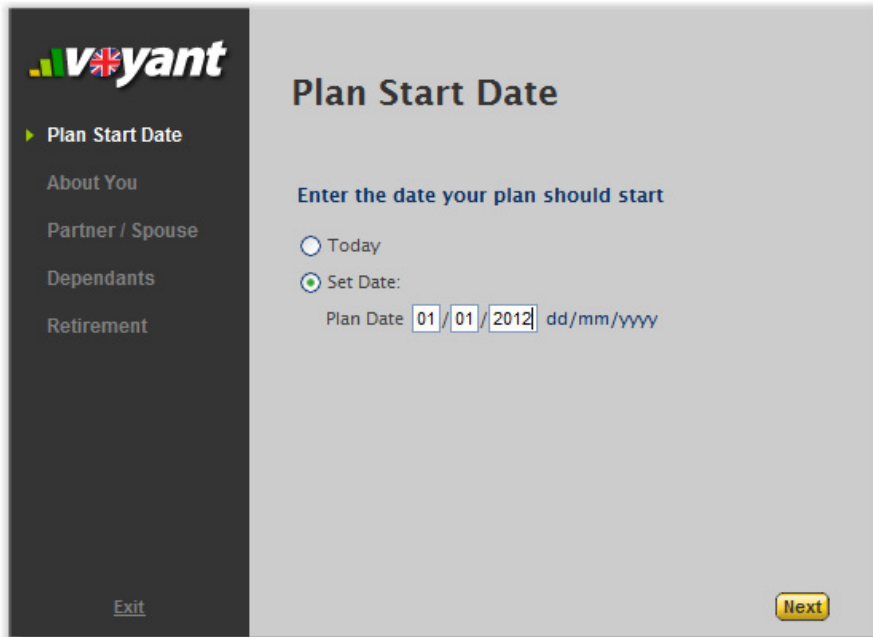
The **Open Client Record** dialog box features a search interface with fields for First Name, Last Name, Adviser Email, and Client Email. It includes **Search** and **Clear** buttons, along with a [Quick Start Guide](#) link. Below the search fields are three tabs: **My Clients**, **All Clients**, and **Recent**. A table displays search results with columns for Client, Last Modified, Created, Client Email, and Connected To. The table currently shows "No results". At the bottom left is a prominent **New Client** button. A row of action buttons includes Password, Share, Sync, Invite, Import, Export, Versions, and Open. The footer shows "Voyant Adviser 3.2.58 (r16015)" and "Network Status: CONNECTED - click to check connection".

1. Click the **New Client** button to start work on a new client file. Let's create your first client file, in this case for the Campbells.



Enter the Basics

The plan creation wizard will guide you through a quick five step questionnaire, setting the plan's start date and gathering the basics about your client, your client's spouse or partner, children, other dependants and any other individuals that might be considered in the plan. Your client's current retirement status will also be recorded.



Select a Start Date

First consider the **Start Date** of the plan. The Campbells submitted their details to us very recently. Normally, most users would set the plan to begin today, especially if the account balances, incomes and expenses they provided by your client are currently accurate. However, to try to keep your results in synch with ours, we will set the planning year start date back to the beginning of the year.

2. **Plan Start Date:** For purposes of this tutorial, select **Set Date** and enter **01/01/2012** as the plan's start date.

Note: The planning year is defaulted to begin on today's date, with each subsequent year beginning on the anniversary of that date; the assumption being that you will normally have recent details on your client's account balances, earnings, and so forth.

3. Click **Next** to continue.

Start Dates and Planning Years

Plans are fashioned around a "planning year", which can be set to begin with the current day, with the planning year beginning and ending with the anniversary of the date the plan was created. Plans can also be set to follow calendar years, tax years, or even your client's birth date could be used to start planning years based on age. Be sure to configure the year in a way that is most meaningful to you and your client.

Any expenses, income amounts, and accounts balances that you enter should be relevant to the selected start date.

A [video](#) explaining start dates and how to later update client files during regular client reviews can be viewed on the [Voyant UK YouTube](#) channel.

Clients – John and Julia Campbell

Enter the details about the Campbell family. The name of the first client you enter will appear later as the name of the client case file.

John Campbell

1. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "John Campbell"
2. **Gender:** Select **Male**.
3. **Date of Birth:** Enter **11/07/1972**. John's current age will be displayed.
4. John and Julia are married. Select **Married**.
5. Click **Update & Next**.

About You

Enter information about yourself

First Name

Last Name

Gender ☒ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth / / dd/mm/yyyy

Current Age 40

Are you ☐ Single ☒ Married

Julia Campbell

6. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "Julia Campbell" ●
7. **Date of Birth:** Enter **06/10/1975**. Julia's current age will be displayed.
8. **Gender:** Select **Female**.
9. Click **Update & Next**.

Populating the People Panel

As you make these entries, notice how they are being used to populate the **People** panel on the right side of the screen. You will later use this panel to identify the ownership of items within the plan.

Partner / Spouse

Enter information about your spouse or partner

First Name

Last Name

Gender ☐ Male ☒ Female

Date of Birth / / dd/mm/yyyy

Current Age 36

People

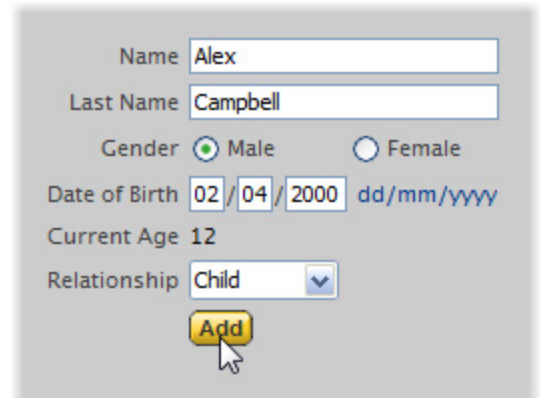
John	
Julia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Children

John and Julia have two children, Alex and Martina. Enter their basic details into the plan.

Alex Campbell

10. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "Alex Campbell"
11. **Gender:** Select **Male**.
12. **Date of Birth:** Enter **02/04/2000**. Alex's current age will be displayed.
13. **Relationship:** Select **Child**. This is the default selection.
14. Click **Add**.

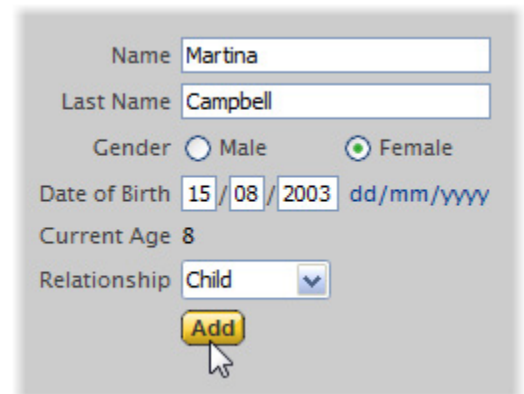


Form for Alex Campbell:

- Name: Alex
- Last Name: Campbell
- Gender: ☒ Male ☐ Female
- Date of Birth: 02 / 04 / 2000 dd/mm/yyyy
- Current Age: 12
- Relationship: Child (dropdown)
- Add button

Martina Campbell

15. **First Name / Last Name:** Enter "Martina Campbell".
16. **Gender:** Select **Female**.
17. **Date of Birth:** Enter **15/08/2003**. Martina's current age will be displayed.
18. Click **Add**.
19. Click **Next**.



Form for Martina Campbell:

- Name: Martina
- Last Name: Campbell
- Gender: ☐ Male ☒ Female
- Date of Birth: 15 / 08 / 2003 dd/mm/yyyy
- Current Age: 8
- Relationship: Child (dropdown)
- Add button

Current Retirement Plans

John and Julia both plan to retire at age 60. ●-----

20. **John, [Retirement] Age:** Enter **60**.
21. **Julia, [Retirement] Age:** Enter **60**.
22. Click **Finish**.

You've now completed all of the basics needed to create the Campbell's client file and to construct their basic planning timeline.

Exploring Alternative Retirement Options

These are the Campbell's current retirement plans but other options can be easily explored using what-if planning scenarios. We will discuss scenarios and how to create them in the next tutorial in this series.

Retirement

Enter retirement planning information

At what age do you plan to retire?

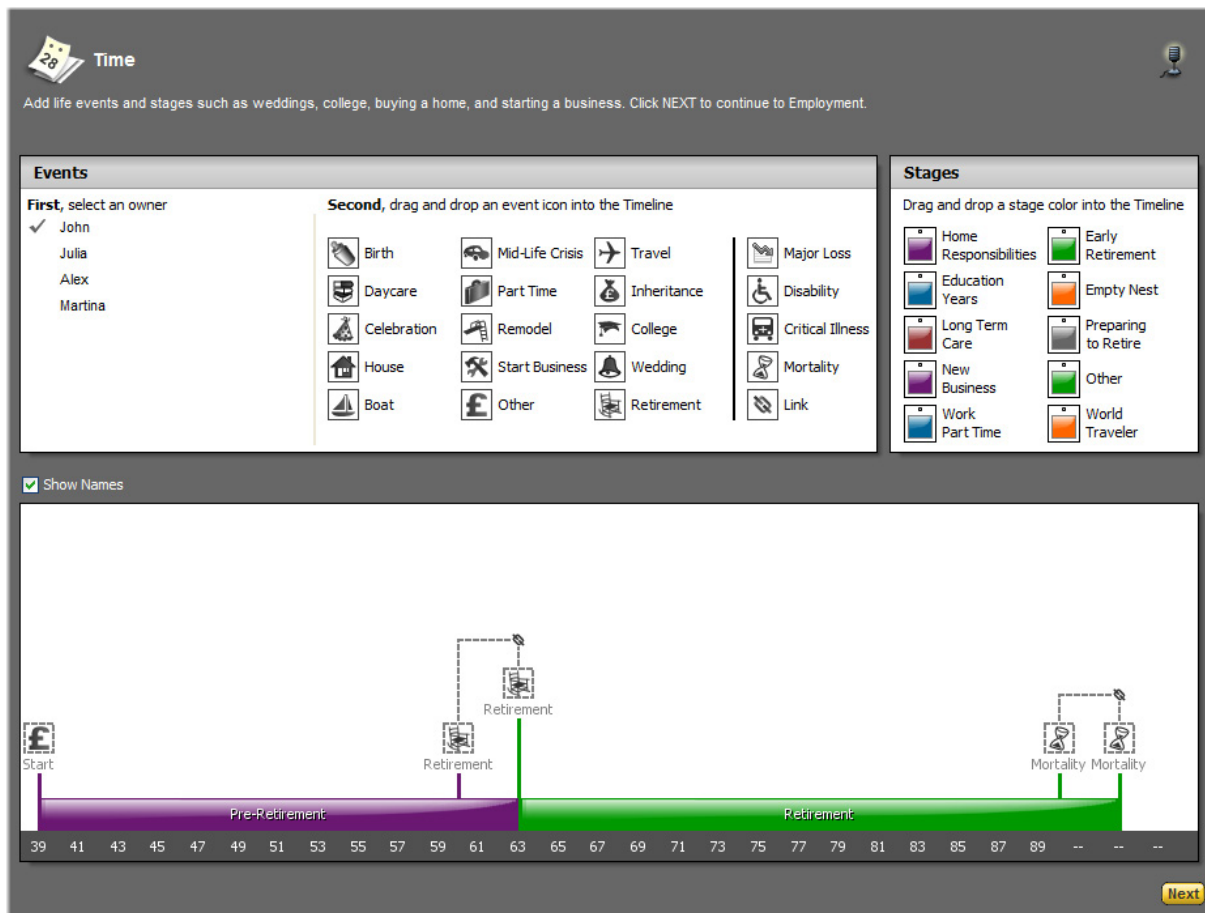
Age	
John	60
Julia	60

Already retired ☐

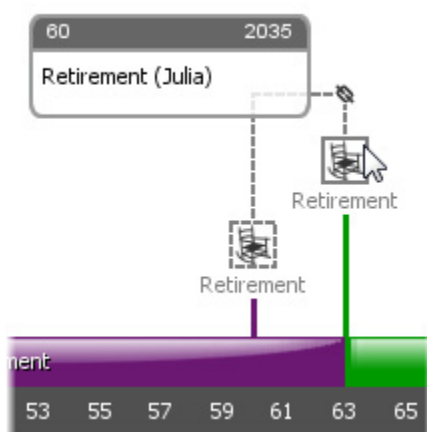
Already retired ☐

The Planning Timeline

The planning timeline will display. This basic timeline for John and Julia will show the start year and their planned retirements, both positioned at age 60. This timeline was devised as you entered the Campbell's planning basics a few moments ago.



23. Move your mouse over these events to view basic details about them.



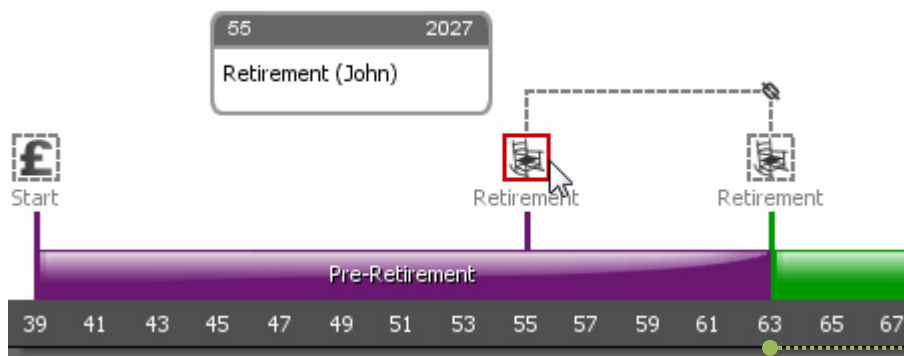
Mortality Events and How to Edit Mortality Age

Notice that John and Julia have **Mortality** events, both of which are set at age 90. The plan will effectively end when Julia dies at age 90.

Default mortality ages are set from the software's **Preferences** screen, **System Preferences > Default Ages > Mortality Age**.

Should you ever need to change the mortality age of a client after the client file has been created, go to the Time screen, left-click on the client's mortality event and drag it up or down the timeline. Moving a mortality event up the timeline should present no problem. You may need to pause periodically to allow the timeline to redraw. However, modelling early mortality is usually best done in what-if scenarios using **replacement Mortality events** ([see video](#)). We will explain how to use replacement events later in this tutorial series.

The timeline can be edited by dragging and dropping events onto it and then repositioning them, which will change the timing and duration of items within the plan that are tied to these events. For example, John and Julia's retirement ages could be changed by moving their **Retirement** events up or down the timeline. Let's leave these events in place for now.

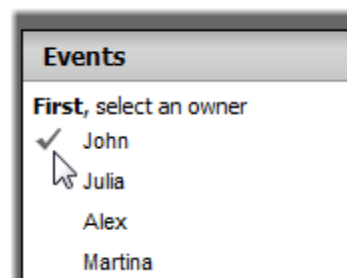


Future Ages and Years on the Timeline Axis

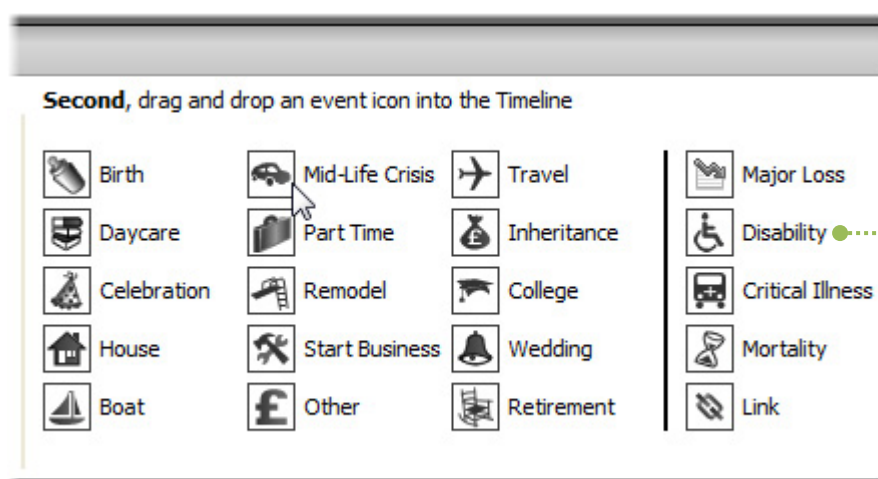
Notice the numbers along the axis of the timeline. These are John's future ages. His ages are shown because he is the owner of the selected event. If one were to select an event owned by Julia, her future ages would be shown on the axis. If an event has no owner (no owner is selected for the event in the Events palette above), two-digit future years will instead be displayed.

To illustrate how events are added to the timeline and used to schedule items in the plan, let's drag and drop an event to indicate that during an impending mid-life crisis, John will purchase a sports car at age 52.

24. **John** will be the owner of this new event. As the primary client, his name is already selected by default in the **Events** palette at the top of the screen.



4. To the right of the **Events** palette are a variety of event icons that can be selected and dropped onto the timeline below. Locate the **Mid-Life Crisis** event icon.



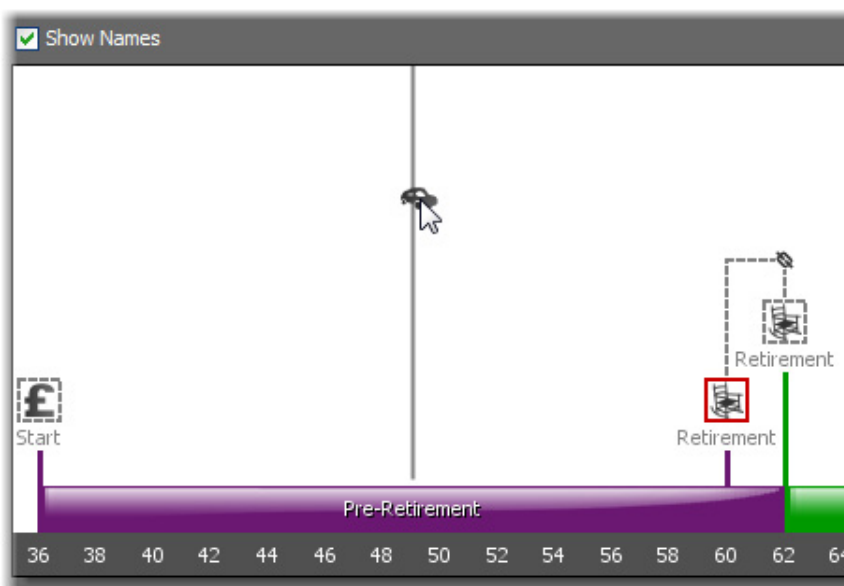
Special Events for Scenario Building

The icons on the far-right side of the events palette are for special use in modelling scenarios such as disability, early mortality and running major market loss simulations.

To see a [video](#) on how create scenarios using replacement Mortality events, visit the [Voyant UK YouTube channel](#).

- Left-click on the **Mid-Life Crisis** event (the car icon) and while continuing to press the left-click button, drag and drop the event above the timeline below. A line will display to help guide you to the appropriate age/year in the timeline below. Release the drop the event anywhere above the timeline below. Since John is selected as the owner of the event, his future ages will be shown along the axis of the timeline below.

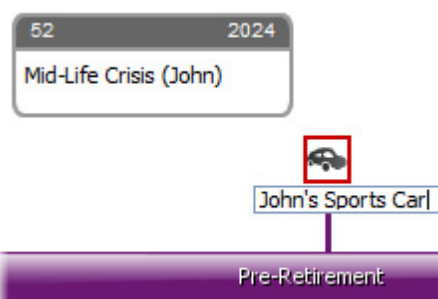
John anticipates that his mid-life crisis will strike when he turns 52 and as a result he will be compelled to make a completely impulsive purchase - a sports car.



- Now that the event is on the timeline, left-click on it again and drag and drop it over **age 52**.

The names of these events are only suggestions and can be easily changed once an event is added to the timeline.

- Double-click on the name of the **"Mid-Life Crisis"** event. The event label will become editable.



- Enter **"John's Sports Car"**.
- Press **Enter** on your keyboard to save this change.

We will use this event in a moment to schedule the purchase of this sports car as a future one-off expense.

Timing: Events vs. Stages

The timeline is divided into two stages, both bounded by events. Events and stages will be used throughout the plan for timing: to schedule when expenses, account contributions, incomes, pensions and protection policies are to begin and (in some cases) end. Events can also be used to schedule the liquidation of assets.

Which is more convenient to use?

As a rule, events are much more flexible than stages since they can be easily moved up or down the timeline to reschedule the timing and duration of items in a plan, provided that the event is not being used as stage boundary. Stage boundary events are noted with perforated boxes. Stages, by contrast, are discrete periods of time that cannot overlap. Stages are better suited for dividing the timeline at a broader level. Retirement, for example, could be divided into two stages, "Active Retirement" and "Later Retirement" both with very different needs and expenses. All said, use events primarily.

Why events and stages? Why not enter ages, years or dates for timing?

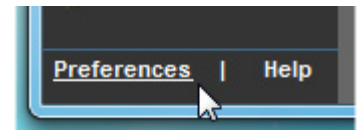
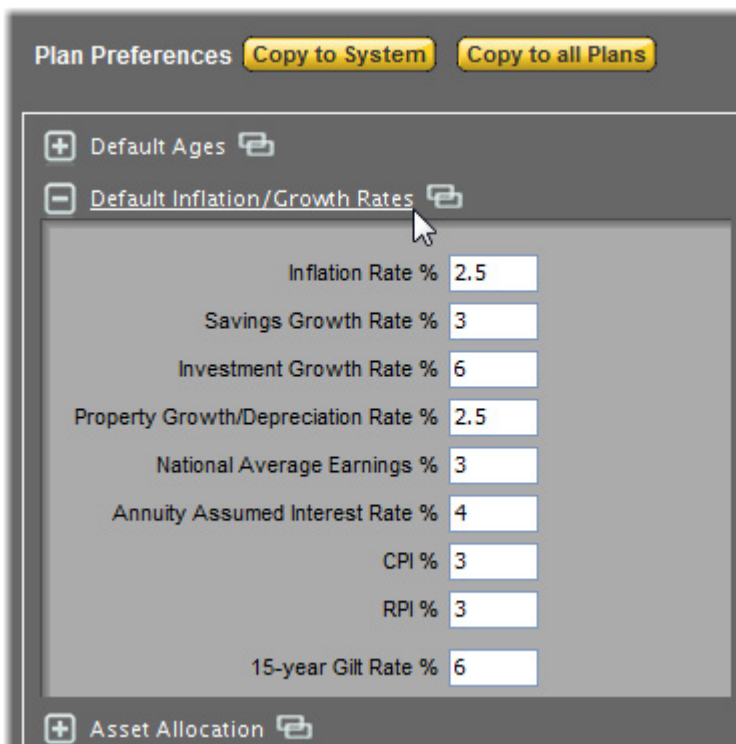
Stages and especially events provide a layer of abstraction that specific dates and ages do not. Items timed using events, such as the duration of one's career, can be easily adjusted by dragging events up or down the timeline. Items can even be rescheduled interactively on the Let's See charts, as the plan is discussed with your client. Click the Edit Time button and with one easy drag-and-drop, everything tied to the

Preferences - A Quick Check for Matching Default Settings

Before we continue, let's take a quick detour to the **Preferences** screen to check the software's default growth rates, account fees and calculation settings.

At various times during this tutorial, we will be checking our progress in the Let's See charts. If you want to compare the numbers in your client case against those presented in the guide, it's a good idea to first verify that the default preferences in your version of the software match those that were used when this guide was written. However, even with matching preferences, your results might be different from those shown in this tutorial. For more information, see an [important note about the numbers](#).

25. Click the **Preferences** link in the lower-left corner of the screen, in the left navigation.
26. Go to the **Plan Preferences** on the right side of the screen. Preferences are arranged into a series of expandable panels.
27. Expand the **Default Inflation/Growth Rates** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following.

Plan Preferences **Copy to System** **Copy to all Plans**

- + Default Ages
- **Default Inflation/Growth Rates**
 - Inflation Rate %
 - Savings Growth Rate %
 - Investment Growth Rate %
 - Property Growth/Depreciation Rate %
 - National Average Earnings %
 - Annuity Assumed Interest Rate %
 - CPI %
 - RPI %
 - 15-year Gilt Rate %
- + Asset Allocation

System Preferences, Plan Preferences

System Preferences (left) are the default settings that the software will use from the outset, whenever a new client case file is created.

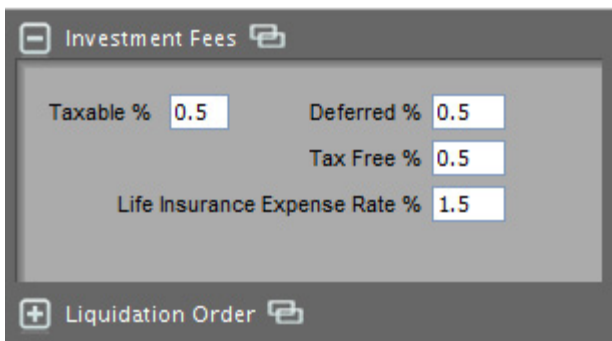
Plan Preferences (right) show the settings that are being applied to the plan currently in view. These preferences are plan specific and could be set differently in various what-if planning scenarios. If the defaults need to be changed within a client's plan, be certain to make these updates in the Plan Preferences.

Preferences are Defaults

Although preferences provide the defaults, many of these settings, including growth and inflation rates and account fees, can still be modified for items individually, within the plan.

Expenses, for example, are grown using a default inflation rate taken initially from the Plan Preferences. This rate can be changed for an individual expense, however, by editing the default inflation rate on the Expense screen's

Expand the **Investment Fees** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following.

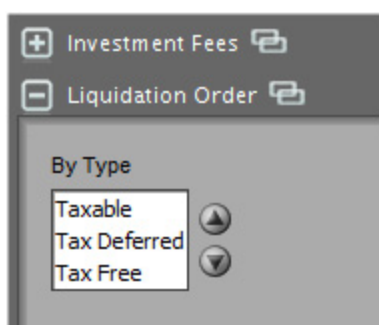


The screenshot shows the 'Investment Fees' panel with the following settings:

Taxable %	0.5	Deferred %	0.5
		Tax Free %	0.5
Life Insurance Expense Rate %	1.5		

Below the settings is a 'Liquidation Order' panel with a plus icon.

28. Expand the **Liquidation Order** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following.

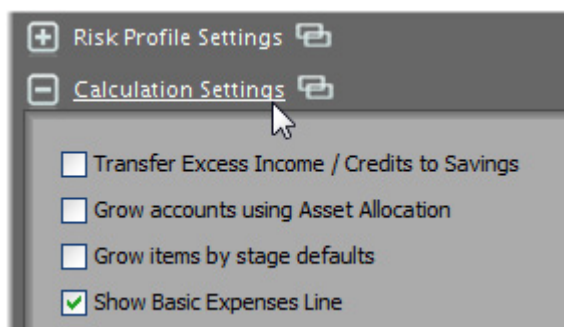


The screenshot shows the 'Liquidation Order' panel with the following settings:

By Type

Taxable	▲
Tax Deferred	▼
Tax Free	▼

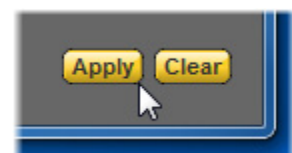
29. Expand the **Calculation Settings** panel and verify that the settings on your computer match the following. All of the options on this panel should be left deselected.



The screenshot shows the 'Calculation Settings' panel with the following settings:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Transfer Excess Income / Credits to Savings
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grow accounts using Asset Allocation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grow items by stage defaults
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Show Basic Expenses Line

30. If any updates were necessary, click the **Apply** button, located in the bottom-right corner of the screen, to save these changes.



An Important Note About the Numbers

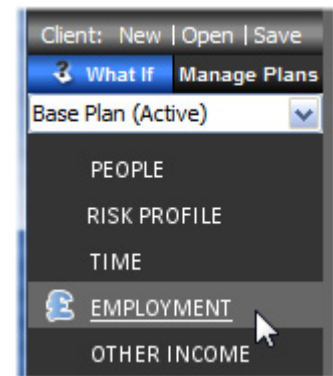
Voyant Advisor is not a standstill programme. It is constantly being developed and updated to ensure that the software models U.K. taxation and pension rules as accurately as possible. The results shown in this guide were generated when the tutorial was written. Even with matching preferences and duplicate entries, future changes to tax code and pension rules and subsequent updates to the software may result discrepancies between the results shown in your test client case and those illustrated in this guide.

Employment Income

Let's continue by filling in the details from our interview with John and Julia, beginning with their incomes.

31. Select **Employment** in the left navigation.

On this screen you will enter the details of the Campbell's employment, including salary, wages, commissions and bonuses and employer sponsored pensions.



John's Employment

John is an employee of Christie + Kiel, a privately owned architectural firm.

32. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected the income earner.



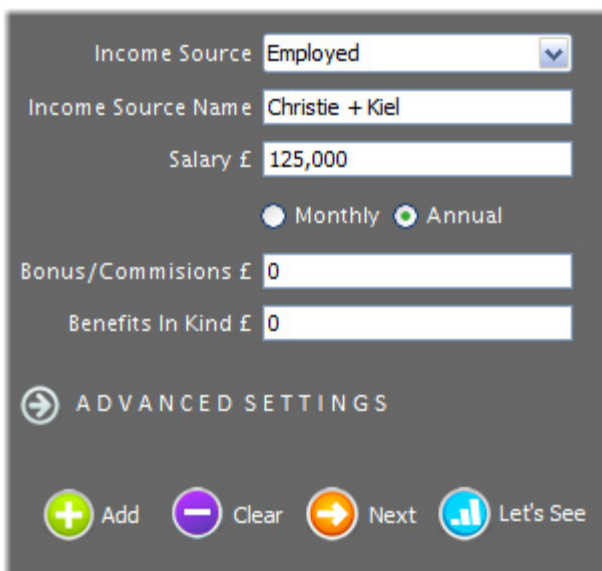
Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

33. **Income Source:** Select **Employed**.

34. **Income Source Name:** Enter "**Christie + Kiel**".

35. **Salary £:** Enter **£125,000**, John's gross annual salary *before* pension contributions and taxes.

36. Select **Annual** to indicate that these are his annual earnings.



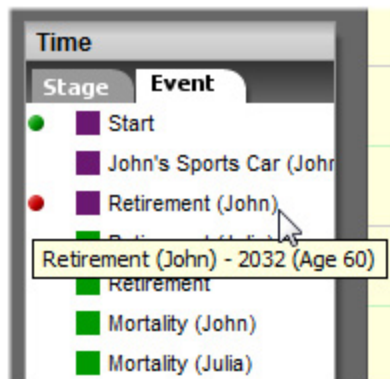
Employment: Enter Gross Income

Enter employment incomes in gross amounts – i.e. pre-tax, before the deduction of any pension contributions. Voyant Adviser will do the tax calculations for you. Pension contributions made from supporting salaries will also be deducted from this gross income. You may need to "gross up" income in cases where your client has provided a net income figure.

37. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel located on the right side of the screen. Selections on this panel are used to set the time span over which the income will be earned.

The **start event** (green dot) and **end event** (red dot) are selected by default, indicating that this salary will be earned from the beginning of the plan (the **Start** event) until John's planned retirement (the **Retirement (John)** event) at age 60.

Leave these default selections in place for now.

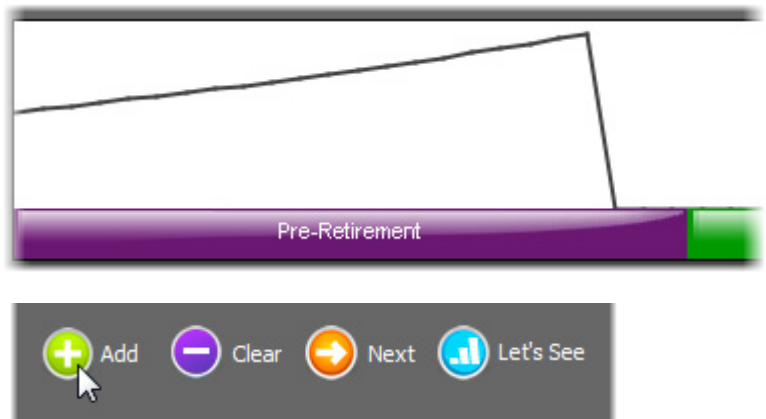


The Time Panel: Selecting Alternative Start / End Events

Different start or end events could be selected to begin or end the income later or earlier in the planning timeline. To select an alternative time span for the income, deselect the default events by clicking the red dot (end event) and/or green dot (start event). Then reset the time span of the income by selecting different start or end events.

38. To view the year and age at which the income will end, move your cursor over the end event, **Retirement (John)**.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will present a general illustration of how the income will grow and when it will end.



39. Click the **Add** button.

John's income now appears in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen. Later, whenever you need to edit an item in the plan, you will select it first in the ledger,

People		Ledger	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> John <input type="checkbox"/> Julia <input type="checkbox"/> Alex <input type="checkbox"/> Martina		<div>▼ Sort</div>	
		Christie + Kiel (John)	£125,000 ✖

The Ledger

The ledger always shows initial annual values. Whenever an item needs editing, always select it first in the ledger. Details will be displayed in the fields left, ready for updates.

Julia's Income

Julia is currently employed as a nurse and earns a gross salary of £3000 per month.

40. **People:** First, go to the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. Select **Julia** as the income earner. A check mark will appear next to her name.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

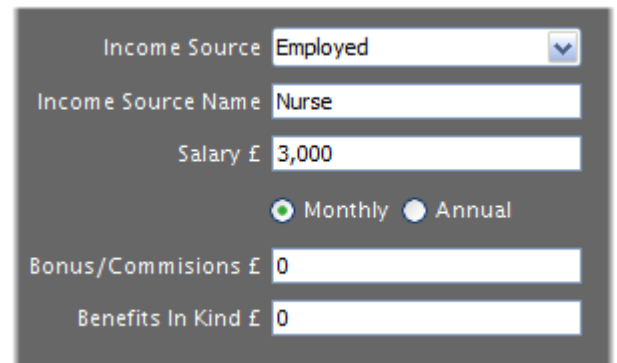
41. **Income Source:** Select **Employed**.
42. **Income Source Name:** Enter "**Nurse**".
43. **Salary £:** Enter **£3000**, Julia's gross monthly salary.
44. Select **Monthly** to indicate that the amount entered are her monthly earnings.
45. **Time:** Check the **Time** panel, which sets the period over which the income will be earned.

The start event (shown with a green dot) and end event (shown with red dot) are selected by default, indicating that this salary will be earned from the beginning of the plan until Sarah's planned retirement at 60. **Accept these default selections** for now.

The line graph at the bottom of the screen will adjust, presenting a general illustration of how the income will grow and when it will end.

46. Click the **Add** button.

Julia's income now appears in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen, and the growth trajectory of the income is shown in the line graph at the bottom of the screen.



Income Source: **Employed**

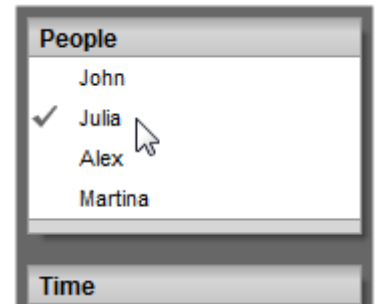
Income Source Name: **Nurse**

Salary £: **3,000**

☒ Monthly ☐ Annual

Bonus/Commissions £: **0**

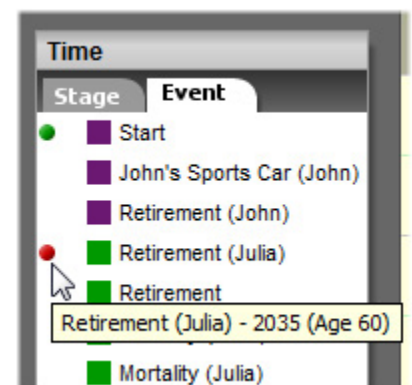
Benefits In Kind £: **0**



People

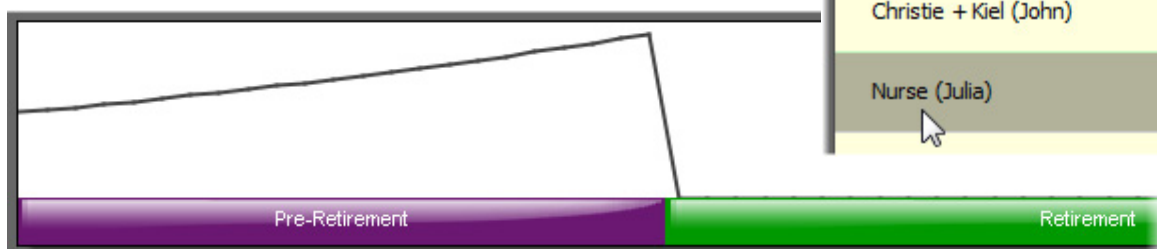
- John
- ☒ Julia
- Alex
- Martina

Time



Time

Stage	Event
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Start
<input type="radio"/>	John's Sports Car (John)
<input type="radio"/>	Retirement (John)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Retirement (Julia)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Retirement
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Retirement (Julia) - 2035 (Age 60)
<input type="radio"/>	Mortality (Julia)

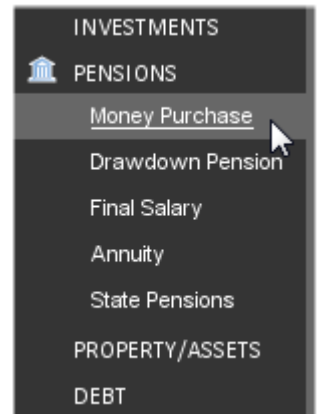



Ledger		
Christie + Kiel (John)	£125,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nurse (Julia)	£36,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pensions

Let's continue by filling in the details of John and Julia's pensions. Both participate in employer sponsored money purchases.

47. Select **Pensions > Money Purchase** in the left navigation.



John's Employer Sponsored Pension

John makes regular contributions from his income into a group personal pension. These contributions are being matched by his company.

- John plans to contribute 8% of his salary to this pension.

- His company in turn matches 100% of his pension contributions and would potentially match contributions up to 10% of his annual salary.

Should John wish to take full advantage of his company's programme, he might consider increasing his contributions to 10% of his salary. This is something that we could explore later in a what-if planning scenario.

48. **People:** First, check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected as the owner of the pension.

Enter the following details about John's pension and schedule his future contributions to it.



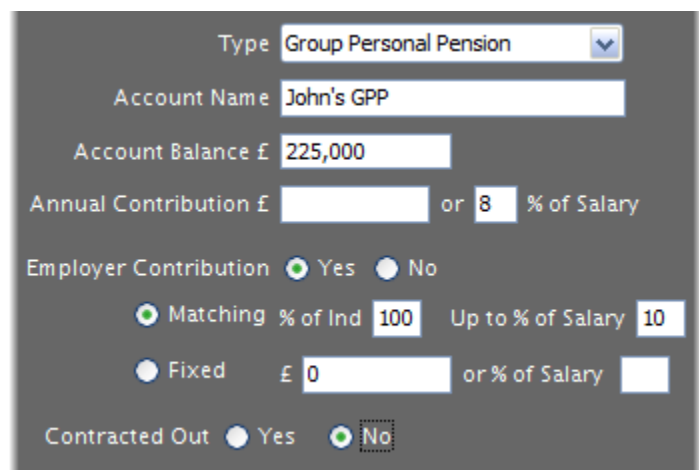
49. **Type:** Select **Group Personal Pension**.

50. **Account Name:** Enter **John's GPP**.

51. **Account Balance £:** Enter **£225,000**, the current balance of the pension at the beginning of the plan.

52. **Annual Contribution £:** Enter **8%**. John plans to contribute eight percent of his future salary to this pension.

53. **Employer Contribution:** Select **Yes** to indicate that John's company also makes contributions to his pension.



54. Select **Matching**.

55. **% of Ind [Individual Contribution]**: Enter **100%** to indicate that one hundred per cent of John's contributions are matched by his company.

56. **Up to % of Salary**: Enter **10%** to indicate that his company will match up to a maximum of 10% of John's salary.

57. **Contracted Out**: Select **No**.

58. Click the **Add** button.

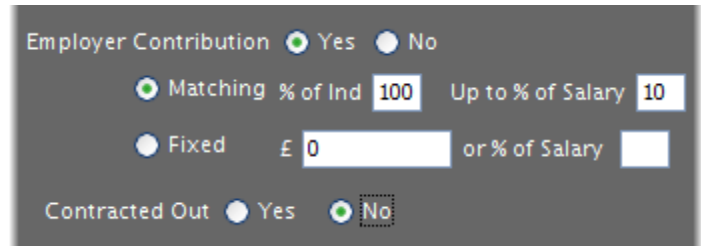
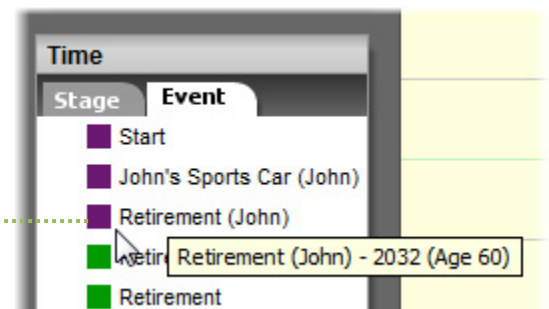
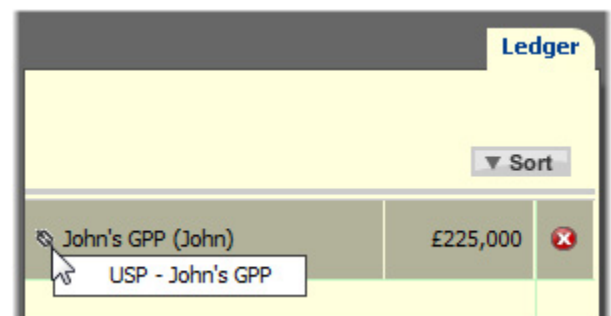
John's money purchase now appears in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen. A link icon is shown next to the pension indicating that there are items in the plan linked directly to John's money purchase.

59. Click this icon to view what this linked item is.

The software has automatically created an unsecured pension (drawdown pension) to receive funds from the money purchase when it will be crystallised, by default, at John's retirement.

This pop-up label is active link that can be clicked to jump directly to details about the future drawdown, which are found on the **Pensions > Drawdown Pension** screen. Additional settings are available for the drawdown on this screen including drawdown income options, settings to schedule the future annuitisation of the drawdown, if desired.

The **Fixed** option would be selected when entering employer pension contributions that are made independently of any contributions made by the employee.

Julia's Employer Sponsored Pension

Next, enter the details of Julia's money purchase. Julia makes regular contributions from her salary into a group personal pension. These contributions are matched by her employer.

- Julia plans to contribute 8% of her income annually.

- Her employer in turn matches 100% of her contributions.

- Her employer will match up to a maximum of 8% of her annual salary. Unlike John, Julia is already taking full advantage of her employer's matching contribution programme.

60. **People:** First, go to the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. Select **Julia** as the owner of the money purchase. A check mark will appear next to her name.



Enter the following details about Julia's pension and schedule her future contributions to it.

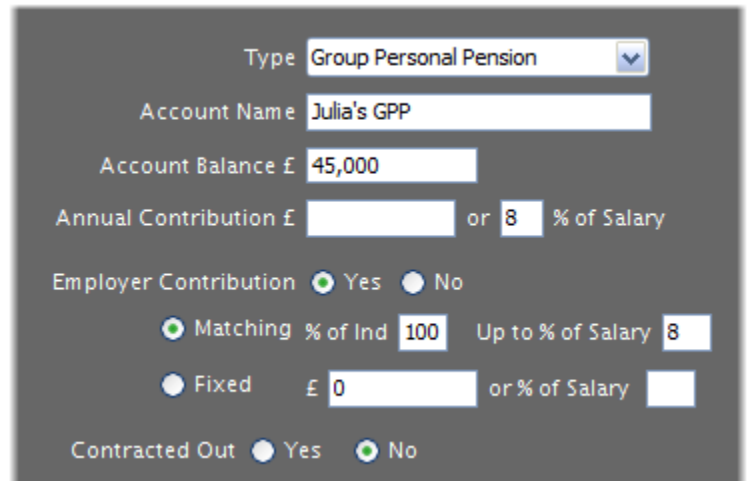
61. **Type:** Select **Group Personal Pension**.

62. **Account Name:** Enter **Julia's GPP**.

63. **Account Balance £:** Enter **£45,000**.

64. **Annual Contribution:** Enter **8%**. Julia plans to contribute eight percent of her salary to this pension.

65. **Employer Contribution:** Select **Yes** to indicate that Julia's employer matches at least part of her pension contributions.



66. Select **Matching**.

67. **% of Ind [Individual Contribution]:** Enter **100%** to indicate that one hundred percent of Julia's contributions are being matched by her employer.

68. **Up to % of Salary:** Enter **8%** to indicate that Julia's employer will match up to a maximum of 8% of her salary.

69. **Contracted Out:** Select **No**.

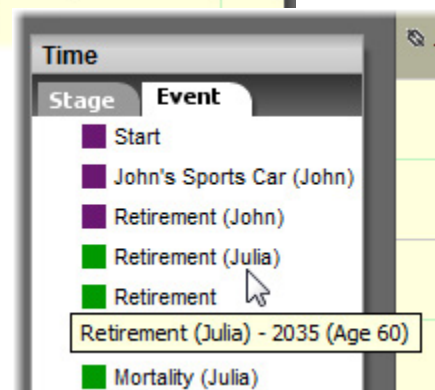
70. Click **Add**.

Julia's money purchase will be shown in the ledger on the right side of the screen.



Ledger	
John's GPP (John)	£225,000
Julia's GPP (Julia)	£45,000

A link icon is shown next to Julia's pension, indicating that there are items in the plan linked directly to her money purchase. The software has automatically created an unsecured pension (drawdown pension) to receive funds from the money purchase when it will be crystallised, by default, at Julia's retirement (at her Retirement event).



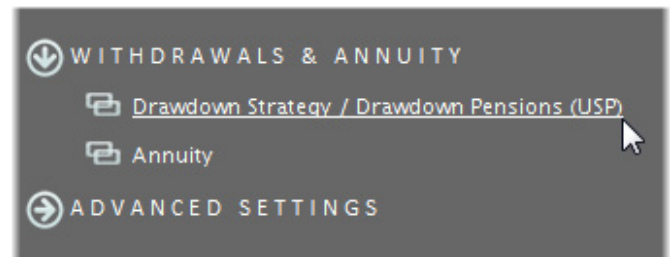
Time	
Stage	Event
	Start
	John's Sports Car (John)
	Retirement (John)
	Retirement (Julia)
	Retirement
	Retirement (Julia) - 2035 (Age 60)
	Mortality (Julia)

Default Assumptions for Drawdown Retirement Income

Before continuing to State Pension benefits, let's take a moment to discuss the software's default assumptions for retirement income from money purchases. Voyant is designed to allow you to create a robust plan in a matter of minutes without delving into the advanced settings. Retirement income is set initially to a basic drawdown scenario used by many advisors before exploring alternative options such as annuitisation or phased drawdowns.

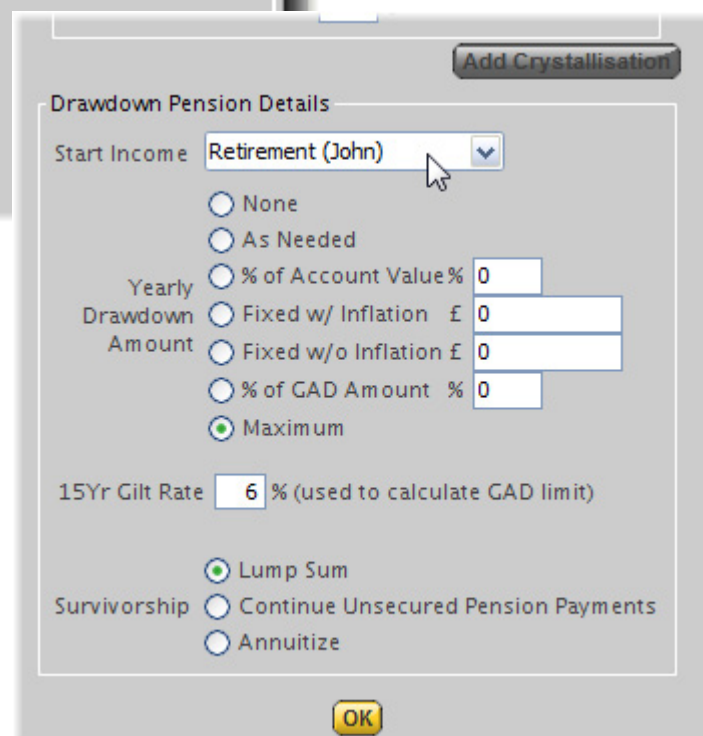
You can view these default settings on the **Money Purchase** screen's **Withdrawals & Annuity > Drawdown Strategy / Drawdown Pensions (USP)** panel.

71. Money purchases are set by default to crystallise in whole at the owner's **Retirement** event, with 25% of the funds being taken in lump sum as tax free cash.



72. Drawdown income is also set to begin at the owner's **Retirement** event and will be defaulted to the maximum income allowable within the GAD limit.

To determine the maximum allowable income, the software will use the adjustable **15 Year Gilt Rate**, the owner's age and gender, to perform an initial GAD table lookup at crystallisation. It will perform subsequent lookups in this table every three years thereafter or at any subsequent benefit crystallisation event.



73. The software will also test for the owner's eligibility for flexible drawdowns. If the secured retirement income requirement is met, the GAD ceiling on drawdowns will be removed. Even with drawdown income set to "maximum" and the GAD limit removed, no more than the maximum amount needed to meet expenses will be drawn from the pension.
74. These crystallised funds will continue in drawdown until either the drawdown is depleted or the owner dies, whichever happens first.

State Pension Benefits

John and Julia have provided their current pension estimates from the Pension Service.

75. To enter their future benefits, select **Pensions** > **State Pensions** in the left navigation.

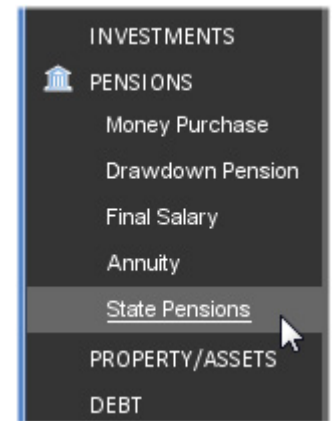
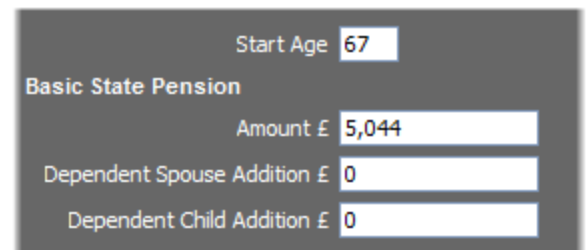
John's State Pension Benefit

John's current state pension estimate is £5,044 per annum. He plans to begin taking these benefits at the normal benefit age which is currently 67.

2. **People:** Check the **People** panel located on the right side of the screen. As the primary client, **John** is already selected by default.

Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

3. **Start Age:** Enter **67** to indicate that John's benefits will commence at the normal benefits age.
1. **Basic State Pension, Amount £:** Enter **£5,044**.
2. Click **Add**.

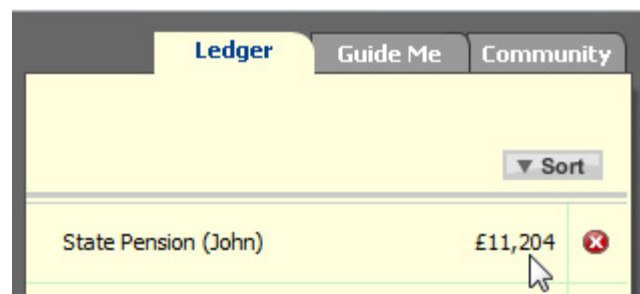



The pension benefit will be shown in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen.

Escalating State Pension Benefits

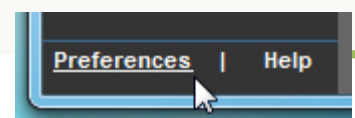
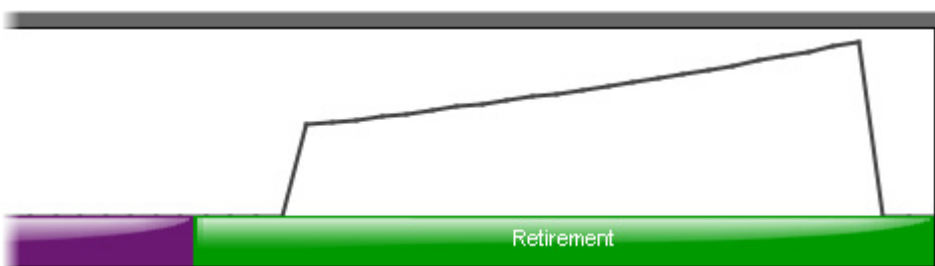
Notice that the amount shown in the ledger is different from the estimate entered. State pension benefits, including benefits currently received by the client, are escalated annually based on the **National Average Earnings** index.

This rate is set on the **Preferences** screen > **Plan Preferences** > **Default Inflation Growth Rates** panel > **National Average Earnings %** field.



Ledger	
State Pension (John)	£11,204

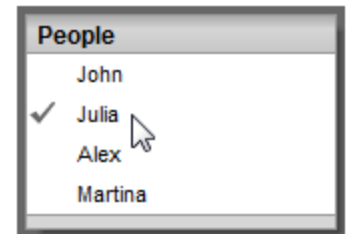
The line graph at the bottom of the screen will show the projected beginning and future escalation of these benefits.



Julia's State Pension Benefit

- Julia's current state pension estimate is also £5,044.
- Unlike John, she plans to defer her state pension for three years, taking benefits instead at age 70.
- She would like to receive her deferred benefit in a single lump sum payment.

76. **People:** Go to **People** panel located on the right side of the screen and select **Julia** as the owner of the benefit. A check mark will appear next to her name.



Make the following entries and selections in the fields to the left.

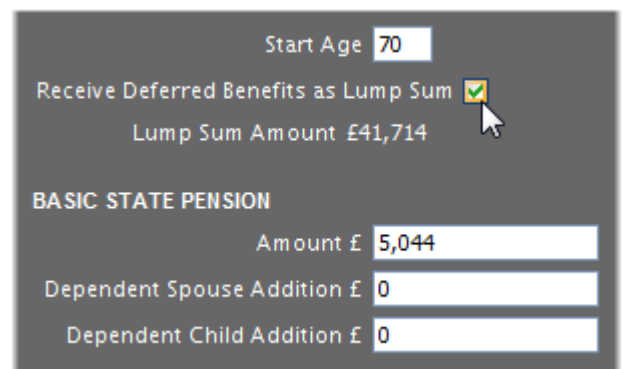
77. **Start Age:** Enter **70**, indicating that Julia wishes to defer her benefits for three years.

Deferred Benefits: Since the pension is being deferred past the normal benefit age, an option will display, "Receive Deferred Benefits as Lump Sum".

78. Tick the "Receive Deferred Benefits as Lump Sum" check box to indicate that Julia wants to take her deferred benefit in lump sum. If this option were left unticked, her future pension payments would be increased accordingly.

4. **Basic State Pension, Amount £:** Enter **£5,044**.

Her estimated **Lump Sum [Benefit] Amount** will be displayed above.



5. Click **Add**.

The pension benefit will be shown in the ledger, located on the right side of the screen. This future benefit estimate will be escalated by the **National Average Earnings** index.

▼ Sort		
State Pension (John)	£11,204	✕
State Pension (Julia)	£13,378	✕

Questions, Assistance?

Should you have any questions when building your first client case file, please feel free to contact our support staff by e-mailing support@planwithvoyant.co.uk.